(*c*) to prepare for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a monthly summary of the rainfall and season reports referred to in section 7 (*b*);

(*d*) to prepare for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a fortnightly return of retail prices of food-grains;

(*e*) to compile and collate in his annual season and crop report the agricultural statistics derived from the returns received from the local revenue officers under the above system;

(*f*) to maintain a statement up-to-date of the agricultural circumstances of each tract of the Presidency, prepared from the information periodically collected in his own office as well as from settlement reports and other sources and of the measures required to improve the agricultural efficiency thereof;

(*g*) to maintain up-to-date, revising and re-editing it after each period of twenty years, the Statistical Atlas of the Presidency, showing the areas which are liable to famine, the causes which make them so liable, their accessibility or otherwise for relief purposes, the economic condition of the population of such areas, and a rough forecast of the maximum number of persons within each such area likely to require employment on relief works in time of famine;

(*h*) to prepare for inclusion in the Statistical Atlas and to revise decennially a schedule showing the normal retail shop rates in even pounds per rupee for each quarter of such period as Government consider suitable in each case (excluding years of abnormal scarcity) of the principal food-grains of the district at the head-quarters of each district.

(ii) *Programmes of Scarcity and Famine Relief Works*

9. *Programmes of Scarcity and Relief Works.*—The maintenance of programmes of *scarcity* and relief works which can be used at a moment's notice is essential as a preparation against *scarcity* or *famine*; all works entered in the programmes (*except advance programmes of current repairs to roads or tanks*) should be located and measured up in advance; and complete estimates of the probable cost and of the number of labourers which each work is able to employ must be ready.

10. *Scarcity works and famine relief works.*—(*a*) Scarcity works shall consist of—

(1) Local fund and municipal works.

(2) Expansion of public works.

(3) Village works.

(*b*) Famine Relief Works shall consist of large central works employing more than 3,000 workers each.

11. (*i*) Local Boards and Municipalities should be asked to undertake current repair works and new works, such as development and drainage schemes and other improvements required within their jurisdictions, on which persons requiring work can be employed.

(*ii*) *Selection of works for scarcity works' programmes and famine relief works' programmes.*—Programmes should include as far as possible works of real economic value to the locality in which they are situated, and which are adapted to local needs. The Collector should advise District Local Boards and Municipal Bodies to keep in readiness programmes of repairs to existing works and of new works on which labour can usefully be employed in times of scarcity and famine. Programmes of expansion of public works should consist mainly of repairs and improvements to existing roads by—

(*a*) widening and raising the road berms;

(*b*) collecting and breaking metal at convenient places alongside the roads, care being taken not to collect more metal in any one spot than is likely to be required within the succeeding five years; and spreading and consolidating metal after the rains have commenced;

(*c*) collecting and storing boulders—where the road foundations require to be strengthened ;

and

(*d*) realigning roads where required and constructing causeways, and culverts.

In districts where metal is not easily obtainable, and metalled roads are rare—and in dry areas where it is desirable to improve the water supply, programmes of expansion of public works should also include small irrigation tanks, or tanks in which the supply of water is likely to raise the subsoil water-level in wells in the vicinity. Programmes of village works will be required in those districts where roads and other works in charge of the Public Works Department are not numerous and where the Public Works Department staff is not strong, and will include village water supply tanks and improvements to existing village tracks and other minor improvements.

(*iii*) The Executive Engineer shall arrange in consultation with the Collector for the inclusion in the programme of expansion of public works of plans for special and current repairs to roads and other useful works suitable as scarcity works sufficient for five years in normal times which can be concentrated into one year when scarcity occurs.

(*iv*) Programmes of famine relief works should include large works such as (1) construction of new roads; (2) construction of railway embankments ; (3) digging irrigation canals and distributaries ; and (4) construction of earthen embankments for large irrigation tanks. They should be central works situated so as to be convenient for the people of one or more districts, and of real economic value to the whole country-side. Special rules relating to the inclusion in relief programmes of railway projects and other works requiring the sanction of the Government of India are given in Appendix I.

12. *Numbers to be provided for.*—(*a*) The programmes shall make provision for the employment for six months on scarcity and famine relief works within each district of a proportion of the population of the district which, except in the districts mentioned in sub-section (*b*), shall be not less than 15 per cent.

(*b*) No programmes are required for Kanara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Thana and Bombay Suburban or for any district in Sind (except Thar Parkar). In Belgaum, Dharwar, Surat and Thar Parkar the programmes should provide for five per cent. of the population of each district.

13. *Periods within which programmes should be prepared.*—Programmes of scarcity works in Form I should be prepared annually by the Presidents of the District Local Boards and of Municipalities and by the Executive Engineers in consultation with the Collector and should be approved by the Collector not later than 15th January, after he has satisfied himself that the works included in the programmes are of real utility in the district and will give adequate employment to those who may require work during a period of scarcity. The Collector shall report to the Commissioner on the 15th January of each year that the programme of scarcity works has been prepared and approved by him.

A consolidated statement for the whole division should be submitted to Government with the programmes of famine works mentioned in section 14 below.

14. *Programmes of famine relief works.*—Programmes of famine relief works in Form I shall be prepared quinquennially by the Executive Engineer in consultation with the Collector and submitted after countersignature by the Collector to the Superintending Engineer six months prior to the expiration of the quinquennium. The following directions shall be observed in preparing them :—

(*a*) all current projects of the Public Works Department suitable for famine relief works shall be included in the programmes;

(*b*) the programmes shall show clearly for each work whether plans and estimates have been sanctioned and the work is in progress, or plans

Correction slip to the Famine Relief Code, 1927.

No. 9

Page 4, section 12 (b)—

Substitute the following for section 12 (*b*) of the Famine Relief Code, 1927 :—

"12 (*b*). No programme is required for the Bombay Suburban District. In the district mentioned in column 1 of the following statement the programmes should provide for the percentage of the population shown in column 2 for the period shown in column 3 :—

District.	Percentage of Population for which the programme should be prepared.	Period
1	2	3
Surat	.. 5 per cent.	6 months.
Thana	.. 1 per cent.	6 months.
Kolaba	.. 5 per cent.	8 months.
Ratnagiri	.. 1 per cent.	6 months.
Kanara	.. 1 per cent.	6 months.
Belgaum	.. 5 per cent.	6 months.
Dharwar	.. 5 per cent.	6 months.

(G. R., R. D., No. 1590/39, dated the 22nd April 1943.)

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and estimates have been sanctioned but the work is not yet commenced, or plans and estimates have been prepared but are not yet sanctioned, or plans and estimates have not yet been prepared; whether the work is or is not ready to be opened at once and is a useful work, or is not useful except as a means of providing famine labour; the estimated cost at ordinary rates of the whole work and of the portion available for relief, and the number of units who can be employed;

(*c*) in the case of works for which plans and estimates have not been prepared, the approximate figures shall be entered and steps shall be taken as early as possible to survey the works, prepare plans and estimates, obtain sanction to them and enter in the programme the correct figures.

The Superintending Engineer shall scrutinize the district programmes and forward them, with such amendments and additions as he may think necessary, to the Commissioner, who shall submit them with his remarks to Government in the Public Works Department. Final orders of Government approving the programmes should be issued before the expiry of the quinquennium.

(iii) *Reserves of Establishment and Tools*

15. *Record to be maintained by Collectors of non-officials suitable for employment on scarcity or famine relief duties.*—The Collector, in consultation with the Executive Engineer, shall maintain a list of the names of non-officials suitable for employment as charge officers, karkuns on works, mistris or in other professional capacity.

16. *List to be maintained by Collector of persons whose employment on scarcity or famine relief duties is undesirable.*—The Collector, in consultation with the Executive Engineer, shall also maintain a list of the names of those non-officials who have been employed on scarcity or famine duties and whose work has been found to be unsatisfactory, and of other non-officials whose record is known to them to be unsatisfactory.

17. *Reserve of tools.*—Reserves of tools shall always be maintained at such centres in the Presidency as Government may direct, the total number for the Presidency being not less than the following: —

Pavras	...	120,000
Picks	...	100,000
Stone-breaking hammers	...	80,000
Iron baskets (ghamelas)	...	120,000

The Superintending Engineer shall submit yearly inspection reports on these reserves to Government in the Public Works Department by 15th April.

CHAPTER II.—PRELIMINARY PREPARATIONS WHEN SCARCITY IS IMMINENT

18. *Signs of approaching danger.*—Apart from the failure in the rainfall and the movements of prices, the following premonitory symptoms are generally observed:—The contraction of private charity indicated by the wandering of paupers, the contraction of credit, feverish activity in the grain trade, restlessness shown in the increase of crime, unusual movements of flocks and herds in search of pasturage and unusual wandering of people.

19. *Measures to be taken when scarcity threatens.*—On the first warnings of scarcity the following measures shall be taken:—

(*a*) the district and taluka revenue officers shall take all possible steps to encourage the migration of able-bodied labourers, both men and women, to centres where labour is required, and to assist them to do so before their resources are exhausted, bearing in mind that for the general good of the country it is desirable that labour should go where it can be employed on economic works, and that in a year of scarcity when the